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XXVII.—*On a Collection of Birds from the Northern Islands of the Bahama Group.* By J. LEWIS BONHOTE, M.A., F.Z.S.

THE following pages contain a list of birds collected in the Bahamas during a trip taken for that purpose in the winter of 1901-02.

Making Nassau our headquarters, we thence carried out three distinct expeditions. First we went to Andros, the largest and least explored of the islands; its eastern coast extends in a long ridge some fifty or sixty feet above sea-level, but towards the south and on the west the land rises hardly anywhere above the sea, and is very deeply intersected by broad lagoons. On the west coast there is none of the rock so characteristic of the other islands, but the soil is a soft white marl or mud, which partially hardens here and there on the top. Except for a roving fleet of sponging-vessels, this coast is quite uninhabited and hardly ever visited by white people. Proceeding along it to a place known as Wide Opening, we went in a small boat up the creek, which at its head narrows and forms a deep channel known as the River Lees. This so-called river is entirely salt and is about four miles long, cutting through a fairly deep ridge and opening out inside it into a

large shallow sheet of water, called Turner's Sound, which has another outlet to the sea. On the further side of Turner's Sound is a small stream, some fifteen feet across and eight to ten feet deep, which is the only fresh-water river in the whole group. This stream winds its way eastwards, occasionally widening out into small and very shallow lakes, across which, however, the channel of the stream is always well marked, and after a course of about three miles opens out into an enormous stretch of fresh water extending eastward as far as the eye can reach. In these creeks and lagoons Ducks and Herons abounded, and a good many Flamingos were also to be seen, but, owing to the absence of vegetation, Passerine birds were nearly entirely absent.

Our next expedition was due north of Nassau; and skirting the east coast of Great Abaco, we stayed on Little Abaco, which lies off its north-western point. The country here is mostly covered with pine-forest, and is locally known as the "pine-barrens," consisting of dense bush and clearings for sisal-plantations. A good many species of Passeres were collected here, while we found the American Mocking-bird fairly established as a resident and breeding bird, and have little doubt of its eventually spreading considerably to the south. In this connexion the curious distribution of two species is worth noting: firstly, *Sporadinus riccordi*, a Cuban species, which is found northwards at Andros, again in Abaco, and probably also in Great Bahama; secondly, the Turkey-Buzzard, *Cathartes aura*, which has a precisely similar distribution, so far as the Bahamas are concerned. But it is very strange that neither of these species, and especially the latter, should ever have been found on New Providence, which at its nearest point is not more than twenty-three miles from Andros.

At Little Abaco the Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*) was found breeding; a specimen of Kirtland's Warbler was also procured, and the large Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis tanneri*) was fairly numerous.

In our third and last expedition, in which I was accompanied by Mr. Frank M. Chapman, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and Mr. L. A. Fuertes, a

well-known American bird-artist, we hoped to have landed on many of the southern islands and to have visited the breeding-colonies of the Frigate-birds, Boobies, Flamingos, and Terns, but owing to illness our original plan had to be abandoned and the end of the first week saw us back again in Nassau Harbour. After a couple of days we set off once more for the southern end of Andros and the neighbouring Cays, where we found the Sooty, Noddy, and Bridled Terns breeding in numbers, as well as the Dusky Shearwater (*Puffinus auduboni*). Four other species of Terns were also seen, and probably intended to breed at no great distance. We penetrated inland and explored some old Flamingo-colonies, where we found a few new nests half built, but most of the birds could not have begun to breed. I have written fully on this species, as well as on the most noticeable of the others met with, in the 'Avicultural Magazine' from October 1902 to January 1903 inclusive, to which I would refer those who may desire more detailed information on the habits &c. than will be found in the following pages.

The total number of species met with amounts to some 108, or about two-thirds of the total number recorded from the group. So many small expeditions have been made of late years by Americans, that no novelties could be expected, but several additions were made to the Bahama list, viz. :—*Vireo flavifrons*, *Mareca americana*, *Botaurus lentiginosus*, *Nycticorax naevius*, and *Mimus polyglottus*, the last of which was hitherto only recorded from a single specimen procured by myself at Nassau on a former occasion, but was now found well established on Little Abaco. *Dendroica gundlachi* was also found on the last-named island, many miles to the north of its previously known range.

Apart from these we find that our series of skins does not bear out the conclusions arrived at in America as regards several local forms, especially *Geothlypis maynardi* and *Riccordia* (*Sporadinus*) *æneo-viridis*. In cases where we have not had sufficient material for comparison, the species have been provisionally placed under their American names.

1. *MIMOCICHLA PLUMBEA* (Linn.).

Mimocichla plumbea (Linn.) ; Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 45 (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Indian Bds. p. 122 (1892) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 506.

Mimocichla bryanti Seebohm, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. v. p. 280 (1881).

4 ♀. March 1902. Nassau, New Providence.

♀. 30th March, 1902. Little Abaco.

Very numerous on New Providence, but seldom seen owing to its retiring habits.

+2. *MIMUS POLYGLOTTUS* (Linn.).

Mimus polyglottus (Sund.) ; Cory, Cat. W. Indian Bds. p. 121 (1892) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 507.

5 ♂, 1 ♀. Little Abaco, March 1902.

1 nest and 3 clutches of eggs. Little Abaco, March 1902.

So far as I am aware, this is the first record of this species as a permanent resident in the West Indies. I have carefully compared my examples with a large series of *M. polyglottus* from the States and can find no difference. The bird was very numerous on Little Abaco, and I also saw it on Great Abaco ; it appears, however, to be local, as none were seen on some neighbouring cays. The average measurements of the six specimens procured are—wing 4·2 inches, tail 4·7, tarsus 1·19, culmen ·66. The nest is an untidy structure, built a few feet from the ground on any suitable bush ; the foundation is made of very coarse material, and consisted, in the case of one found near a boat-building yard, of sticks, fibre, old rope, shavings, pieces of sail, &c., lined with dry bents. The birds were just commencing to lay during the latter half of March, and three seemed to be the usual number of the eggs. These were pale blue, with large rust-coloured spots and a few that were paler. Measurements : 26 by 19 mm.

+3. *MIMUS GUNDLACHI* Cab.

Mimus gundlachi Cab. J. f. O. 1855, p. 470.

Mimus bahamensis Bryant, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. vii. p. 114 (1859) ; Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 48 (1890) ;

id. Cat. W. I. Bds. p. 127 (1892) ; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 289 (1900).

2 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 23rd February and 4th March, 1902.

5 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 16th December, 1901, 6th January, 23rd February, and 3rd & 7th March, 1902.

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 16th January.

♀. Fresh Creek, „ 5th February.

? Spanish Wells, „ 2nd February.

2 ♂. Hog Cay, off Great Abaco, 28th March.

This bird, although shy, is by no means rare on New Providence, and it is most curious that it should hitherto have been overlooked. It is to be found throughout the islands wherever sufficient “coppet,” or thick bush, grows. Apparently it breeds later than the preceding species, as I found no nests on Little Abaco, where it was fairly numerous, although outnumbered by *M. polyglottus*. I can see no difference between the Bahaman and Cuban birds, and think that Cabanis’s name should stand.

+ 4. *GALEOSOPTES CAROLINENSIS* (Linn.).

Mimus carolinensis (Linn.) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 51 (1890).

Galeoscoptes carolinensis (Linn.) ; Cory, Cat. W. I. Bds. p. 121 (1892) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 507 ; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 289 (1900).

2 ♂. Nassau, 22nd February, 1902.

3 ♀. „ 3rd January, 3rd & 8th March.

♂. Little Abaco, 24th March.

○. „ 17th March.

A regular and common winter visitor, more often heard than seen.

+ 5. *POLIOPTILA CÆRULEA CÆSIOGASTER* Ridgw.

Poliophtila cærulea cæsiogaster Ridgw. Manual N. A. Birds, p. 569 (1887) ; Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed., App. (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 120 (1892) ; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 289 (1900).

3 specimens. Little Abaco, 22nd & 30th March, 1902.

Little Abaco was the only island where I met with this pretty little Warbler, and it was not common. I did not visit the more southerly islands, where it is supposed to be more abundant.

6. *MNIOTILTA VARIA* (Linn.).

Mniotilta varia (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 54 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 117 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 507.

2 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 4th March and 17th April.
Occurs on both autumn and spring migrations.

7. *CAMPSOTHYLPIS AMERICANA* (Linn.).

Parula americana (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 55 (1890).

Campsothlypis americana (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 117 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 508.

♂. Nassau, New Providence, 19th April, 1902.
Common on passage, but does not remain long.

8. *DENDRÆCA GUNDLACHI* Baird.

Dendroica gundlachi Baird, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 197 (1864); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 118 (1892).

Dendroica petechia gundlachi Baird; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 58 (1890).

Dendroica petechia flaviceps Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. vol. iv. p. 310 (December 1892).

*Dendroica petechia flavivertex** Chapman; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 292 (1900).

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 15th January, 1902.

2 ♂. Spanish Wells, Andros, 1st February, 1902.

♀. " " 22nd January, 1902.

3 ♂. Little Abaco, 21st, 24th, & 31st March, 1902.

Previously this Warbler had only been sparingly met with north of Long Island, but the present series shews it to range throughout the group. The examples are all very similar, although one or two are more thickly streaked

* Presumably a misprint for "*flaviceps*."

with chestnut on the under parts; there is hardly any chestnut to be seen on the head, but this might possibly be due to the time of year. On Andros these birds are apparently resident, as I met with them again in May. They seem solely to inhabit the mangroves, especially the large clumps standing out in the lagoons.

9. *DENDRÆCA CÆRULESCENS* (Gmel.).

Dendræca cærulescens (Gmel.); Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 58 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 118 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 508.

2 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 18th April, 1902.

Occurs regularly on passage.

10. *DENDRÆCA CORONATA* (Linn.).

Dendræca coronata (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 59 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 118 (1892).

♂. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 10th January, 1902.

♂. Nassau, New Providence, 22nd February, 1902.

♂. Little Abaco, 24th March, 1902.

2 ♀. „ 24th & 26th March, 1902.

A common winter-visitor in suitable localities, frequenting open and swampy ground, generally in small flocks.

11. *DENDRÆCA TIGRINA* (Gmel.).

Dendræca tigrina (Gmel.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 63 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 117 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 508; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 292 (1900).

♂. Little Abaco, 22nd March, 1902.

♂. Nassau, New Providence, 17th April, 1902.

A regular migrant through the islands, but never numerous.

12. *DENDRÆCA DISCOLOR* (Vieill.).

Dendræca discolor (Vieill.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 64 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 119 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 508; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 293 (1900).

2 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 12th December, 1901,
and 22nd February, 1902.

2 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 26th December, 1901,
and 21st February, 1902.

♂. Spanish Wells, Andros, 1st February, 1902.

♀. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 15th January, 1902.

2 ♂. Little Abaco. 22nd & 27th March, 1902.

An abundant winter visitor.

13. *DENDRÆCA DOMINICA* (Linn.).

Dendræca dominica (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 65 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 118 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 509.

4 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 12th December, 1901,
19th February and 3rd March, 1902.

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 12th December, 1901.

♀. Spanish Wells, Andros, 21st January, 1902.

A common and abundant winter visitor, generally to be found among the topmost branches of the pine-trees.

14. *DENDRÆCA KIRTLANDI* (Baird).

Dendroica kirtlandi (Baird), Rev. Am. Bds. p. 206 (1864); Cory, Bds. Bahamas, p. 66 (1880); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 118 (1892); Chapman, Auk, xv. p. 289 (1898); id. Auk, xvi. p. 81 (1899); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 292 (1900).

♂. Little Abaco, 25th March, 1902.

♂. Nassau, New Providence, April 1902.

Scarce as this bird must still be considered, the majority of the specimens known have been taken in the Bahamas. But little light, however, appears to have been shed on its habits or possible breeding-haunts. The two specimens enumerated above were both procured by my native boy. That from Little Abaco was one of a small flock, two other members of which he shot; but as they were somewhat badly knocked about, he did not bring them in, and all further search in the same locality proved fruitless. The second example, which came from near Nassau, was too badly shot to be skinned. Mr. Chapman, in the 'Auk,' has enumerated the known occurrences of this species, some 75 in all. Mr. Chapman is of opinion that its breeding-grounds must be sought for in the Hudson Bay Region.

The Little Abaco specimen is a male, and is undergoing a thorough moult of the head and throat. The whole of the

upper parts are of a bluish ash-colour, the feathers of the crown and scapulars having broad black centres. The ash on the scapulars is tinged with brownish, and on the major coverts becomes nearly white. Under parts pale lemon-yellow, the feathers of the flanks having dark centres; under tail-coverts white, quills and tail-feathers dark brown, the former with white outer margins, the latter with a patch of white on the inner web of the two outermost. Legs black.

Dimensions.—Wing 3 inches, tail 2·9, tarsus 1, culmen ·5.

15. *DENDRÆCA PALMARUM* (Gmel.).

Dendræca palmarum (Gmel.); Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 68 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 118 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 509; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 292 (1900).

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 12th December, 1901.

♂ ♀ ♀. Spanish Wells, Andros, 21st January, 1902.

A very common and numerous winter visitor, found everywhere. The chestnut head is not developed till far on in the spring.

16. *DENDRÆCA ACHRUSTERA* Bangs.

Dendræca achrustera Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 292 (1900).

Dendræca bahamensis Maynard (nec Cory), App. Cat. Bds. W. Indies (29th November, 1899).

Dendræca vigorsi (Aud.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 118 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 509.

Dendræca pinus (Wils.); Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 69 (1890).

2 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 12th December, 1901,
and 3rd March, 1902.

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 12th December, 1901.

I am not thoroughly convinced of the validity of this species, originally described by Maynard and renamed by Bangs. Maynard's original description was published privately by himself, and I have been unable to find a copy of it in this country; but the description given by Bangs agrees fairly well with my specimens, and I have therefore placed them under his name. The wing-measurements of my

specimens are, however, larger, namely, 67 mm., 69, and 67, as against 64, 64, and 63 of Mr. Bangs's skins.

On comparing them with the large series in the British Museum, I find that they may be distinguished by their dull and dark colour and the absence of yellow on the throat. The beak is distinctly stouter, but the wing is only a trifle smaller. This form also occurs in Florida.

17. *SIURUS AUROCAPILLUS* (Linn.).

Sciurus aurocapillus (Linn.) ; Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 70 (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 119 (1892) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 509 ; Banks, Auk, xvii. p. 292 (1900).

3 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 18th February, 7th March, and 17th April, 1902.

A fairly common winter visitor of very skulking habits.

18. *SIURUS NOVEBORACENSIS* (Gmel.).

Sciurus noveboracensis (Gm.) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 71 (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 119 (1892) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 510.

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 3rd January, 1902.

♀. Little Abaco, 24th March, 1902.

A winter visitor, inhabiting damp places with thick growth.

19. *GEOTHYLPIS TRICHAS* (Linn.).

Geothlypis trichas (Linn.) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 72 (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 119 (1892) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 510 ; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 289 (1900).

Geothlypis restricta Maynard, Am. Ex. & Mart. (December 15, 1886).

5 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 21st December, 1901, 4th January, 19th February, 28th April, 1902.

3 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 11th, 14th, and 16th December, 1901.

♂. Great Abaco, 1st April, 1902.

Without taking into account Mr. Palmer's recent paper* on this genus, which I hope to be able to discuss on a future occasion, I much doubt the existence of two species of the

* Auk, xvii. p. 216 (1900).

Small Yellow-throat on New Providence. In a large series of Yellow-throats from the Bahamas which I have measured, the length of the wing varies in the male from 54 to 60 mm., and in the female 51 to 54 mm.; so that further investigation is necessary before accepting Mr. Maynard's species, which chiefly differs from *G. trichas* in its smaller size, having a wing-measurement of 53-55 mm.

20. GEOTHYLPIS ROSTRATA Bryant.

Geothlypis rostratus Bryant, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. xi. p. 67 (1866); Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 73 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 119 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 510; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 290 (1900).

Geothlypis maynardi Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 290 (1900).

2 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 3rd March and 19th April, 1902.

This bird, which inhabits the low thick bush, is so shy and retiring in its habits that it probably appears much scarcer than it really is. It is not, however, by any means abundant.

One of my specimens (No. 1283) of the large *Geothlypis* from Nassau is certainly brighter on the back than the others, and has yellowish behind the mask instead of ash-grey, while the under parts are bright yellow throughout. The measurements are: wing 63 mm., tail 64, tarsus 24, culmen 16. I take this to be a typical example of *G. maynardi* Bangs.

The following are the measurements of two other specimens:—

		Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Culmen.
		mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
No. 728 Coll.	J. L. B.	63	60	22	15
No. 1388	,, J. L. B.	63	61	22.5	17

In these two specimens the back is duller, in the one the yellow of the flanks is greyish, though hardly at all in the other, and in the yellower one there is also a trace of yellowish behind the eye.

In other words, No. 1388 is *G. rostrata* as defined by Mr. Bangs, while No. 728 has the size and colour of the back of *G. rostrata*, with the head and under parts of *G. maynardi*.

All these specimens come from New Providence, the two extremes being taken in the spring of the year and the intermediate form in the autumn.

To my mind, the best explanation is that *G. rostrata* is the bird in its first year (*i. e.* from its 1st to its 2nd autumn), and *G. maynardi* the fully adult bird; and this conclusion is borne out by my intermediate specimen being an autumn bird in the moult.

Mr. Bangs, however, states that there is a difference in size between the two species, and since, as a rule, birds reach their full growth in their first year, the size of *G. rostrata* and *G. maynardi*, if my solution be the correct one, ought to be the same. On looking through Mr. Bangs's measurements in the paper quoted above we find no definite break between the two species, the one running right into the other. Still, supposing that the two sets are marked by a division, on looking more closely at those measurements we find that the difference lies only in the wing and tail. Those relating to the tarsus and culmen, the *only* skeletal measures given, are *precisely* the same in both series, so that structurally the two so-called species are identical so far as size is concerned, and the apparent difference is due to the length of feathers, which are moulted at a time when I suggest that the transition takes place.

The only evidence which I have to leave untouched is the question of the song, which is said by Maynard to be different; but might not age affect this also?

Apart from these arguments, surely to those who believe in the principles of evolution, as all systematists of the present day are bound to do, it is practically an impossible matter that two such nearly allied resident species, having the same habits, should exist on an island of some 80 square miles in extent. Supposing that they reached the island as two separate forms, they would be bound to approximate and merge together; or supposing, which is almost certainly the case, that they arrived on the island as *one* species, in what manner could natural selection so act as to produce two distinct species on one small rocky island, without hills, rivers, or any pronounced geographical features?

21. GEOTHYLPIS TANNERI (Ridgw.).

Geothlypis tanneri Ridgw. Auk, iii. p. 335 (1886).

Geothlypis rostrata tanneri Ridgw.; Cory, Cat. W. I. Bds. p. 119 (1892).

2 ♂. Little Abaco, 22nd & 28th March, 1902.

♀. „ „ 30th March.

I place my specimens provisionally under this name, though I must confess my inability to recognise any sub-specific differences between *G. tanneri* and *G. rostrata*.

There are three points in which the former may be said to differ *slightly* from *G. rostrata* :—

(i.) There is less ashy behind the mask on the top of the head.

(ii.) The ashy behind the mask over the ears has an almost imperceptible yellowish tinge.

(iii.) The olive on the flanks is of a rather browner shade.

Possibly, however, the birds I got on Little Abaco do not belong to *G. tanneri* of Ridgway, as they differ from the description as given by Cory, viz. :—

(α) “The yellow posterior border to the mask paler, and changing to yellowish grey across the crown.”

In my specimens there is a *slight* yellowish tinge on the broadest part of the light area behind the mask, but no trace of yellow whatever on the crown.

(β) In describing *G. coryi*, with which *G. tanneri* is compared, Cory says, “lower parts, including flanks, entirely rich gamboge-yellow”; and for *G. tanneri* he merely adds, “yellow of lower parts less intense.”

In my specimens the yellow is of exactly the same shade as in *G. rostrata* and is rather lemon-yellow than rich gamboge, and further the flanks are brownish olive, which colour greatly encroaches on the yellow of the lower breast and abdomen. It seems to me most unlikely that both *G. rostrata* and *G. tanneri* should occur on Abaco; but my material being scanty I place these specimens provisionally under the latter name, though my impression at the moment is that *G. tanneri* is not a good species.

It is evident that much still remains to be learnt regarding

these large Yellow-throats, and that a dull as well as a bright form is to be found on both New Providence and Abaco. To my mind there is little doubt that my dull specimens from Abaco are birds in their first year and are not distinct from *G. tanneri*. If, however, *G. maynardi* and *G. rostrata* prove to be two good species, then the dull Abaco bird must be specifically distinct from *G. tanneri*, but could hardly be considered distinct from *G. rostrata*. A large series of specimens, carefully collected and studied on the spot, will be the only means of deciding the question, and meanwhile it will be best to regard the dull birds as young specimens.

22. *SETOPHAGA RUTICILLA* (Linn.).

Setophaga ruticilla (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 75 (1890); id. Cat. W. I. Bds. p. 120 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 511.

2 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 3rd March and 19th April, 1902.

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 19th April.

A regular migrant, occurring in spring and autumn; solitary stragglers may occasionally be found during the winter.

23. *CÆREBA BAHAMENSIS* (Reich.).

Certhiola bahamensis Reich. Handb. i. p. 253 (1853); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 76 (1890).

Cæreba bahamensis (Reich.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 116 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 511; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 293 (1900).

2 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 21st Feb. and 3rd March.

♀. „ „ 12th December, 1901.

juv. „ „ 28th April, 1902.

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 15th January.

♂ ♀. Little Abaco, 26th March.

A very abundant resident throughout the islands. The breeding-season commences about the end of March, the nest being a domed structure placed at a moderate height from the ground in the thick bush.

+ 24. *HIRUNDO ERYTHROGASTRA* (Bodd.).

Hirundo erythrogastra Bodd. Tabl. Pl. Enl. p. 45 (1783).

Hirundo horreorum A. & E. Newton, Ibis, 1856, p. 66 ;
Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 78 (1890).

Chelidon erythrogaster (Bodd.) ; Cory, Cat. W. I. Bds.
p. 115 (1892).

♂. Green Cay, near Andros, 29th April, 1902.

My specimen was one of three or four which were hawking
along the shore. They had all gone by the next day. This
was the only occasion on which I met with this species in
the Bahamas.

25. *CALLICHELIDON CYANEOVIRIDIS* (Bryant).

Hirundo cyaneoviridis Bryant, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.
vii. p. 111 (1859) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 79 (1890).

Callichelidon cyaneoviridis (Bryant) ; Cory, Cat. W. Ind.
Bds. p. 115 (1892) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 511 ; Bangs,
Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

♂ ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 6th March, 1902.

Though frequently seen, generally flying at a considerable
height, this species is by no means common, and never seems
to remain long in any one place. It breeds, I am told, in
hollow trees.

+ 26. *VIREO CALIDRIS* (Linn.).

Vireo altiloquus barbatulus (Cab.) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. p. 82
(1890).

Vireo calidris (Linn.) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 511.

Vireo calidris barbatulus (Cab.) ; Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds.
p. 115 (1892) ; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

♀. Green Cay, Andros, 30th April, 1902.

A regular and abundant summer visitor, arriving about
the end of April.

27. *VIREO CRASSIROSTRIS* (Bryant).

Lanivireo crassirostris Bryant, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.
vii. p. 112 (1859) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 83 (1890).

Vireo crassirostris (Bryant) ; Cory, Cat. W. I. Bds. p. 116
(1892) ; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 289 (1900).

Vireo crassirostris flavescens Ridgw. Man. N. A. Bds. p. 476 (1896).

4 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 16th & 26th December, 1901, 19th & 23rd February, 1902.

3 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 12th & 26th December, 1901, and 28th April, 1902.

A common resident, but very difficult to observe owing to its skulking habits. None of my specimens approach in colour *V. crassirostris flavescens* of Ridgway, a form about which more information is required. In one the stripe from the eye to the nostril is deep orange.

†28. *VIREO FLAVIFRONS* Vieill.

Vireo flavifrons Vieill. Ois. Am. Sept. i. p. 85, fol. 54 (1807); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 83 (1890); id. Cat. W. I. Bds. p. 116 (1892).

♀. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 11th January, 1902.

With the exception of the examples seen by Mr. Moore and recorded by Cory, this is the sole record of this species; it probably occurs every winter, but is liable to be confused with the preceding species.

29. *SPINDALIS ZENA* (Linn.).

Spindalis zena (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 92 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 114 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 512; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 293 (1900).

10 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 12th, 14th, & 26th December, 1901; 6th January, 19th & 22nd February, 17th & 28th April, 1902.

7 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 12th, 21st, & 28th December, 1901, 19th & 21st February, 1902.

Very abundant throughout New Providence. It was also met with on Andros.

30. *SPINDALIS ZENA TOWNSENDI* Ridgw.

Spindalis zena townsendi Ridgw. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. x. p. 3 (1887); Cory, Cat. Bds. Bah. 2nd ed., App. (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 114 (1892).

9 ♂. Little Abaco, 24th to 31st March, 1902.

♀. „ „ 31st March.

Although this form seemed "somewhat doubtful" to Cory, it has, in my opinion, more right to be recognised than many other so-called local forms. The colouring of the back is distinctive, and of a series of nineteen specimens there was no hesitation in deciding to which race any particular individual belonged. On the other hand, both forms vary, especially that from Abaco; but in Abaco birds the light olive-green edgings to the feathers of the back are *always conspicuous*, which in *S. zena* is *never* the case. As a rule, Abaco birds are paler on the breast, the deep chestnut of the chest not extending so far down.

The females are indistinguishable.

31. *PYRRHULAGRA VIOLACEA* (Linn.).

Loxigilla violacea (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 85 (1890).

Pyrrhulagra violacea (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 112 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 512; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 293 (1900).

♂. Nassau, New Providence, 23rd February, 1902.

5 ♀. " " 16th December, 1901,
22nd & 27th February and 3rd March, 1902.

2 ♂. Little Abaco, 26th March.

2 ♀. " " 25th & 30th March.

An abundant resident, but difficult to observe in the thick bush, which it seldom leaves. The young are olive-grey all over (darker on the back and lighter on the vent), except for the usual patches of chestnut, which are rather paler than in the adult. The dark colour of maturity first begins to appear on the cheeks. One female procured in Little Abaco on the 25th of March is much smaller than any other specimens that I have seen, but agrees in all other respects; its measurements are: wing 2·69 inches, tail 2·53, tarsus ·8, culmen ·47.

32. *EUETHIA BICOLOR* (Linn.).

Phonipara bicolor (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 91 (1890).

Euethia bicolor (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 113

(1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 512; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 293 (1900).

♂ ♀ ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 3rd January, 19th & 22nd February, 1902.

A most abundant resident. The nest is a domed structure made entirely of dry grass, generally placed at the top of a small straight sapling at a height varying from four to ten feet. The eggs are of a dull white with brownish markings, most conspicuous at the larger end. Measurements $.72 \times .51$ mm. Incubation commences at the end of March.

33. PASSERCULUS SANDVICENSIS (Gm.).

Passerculus savanna Wils.; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 88 (1890).

Passerculus sandvicensis savanna (Wils.); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 293 (1900).

Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna (Wils.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 112 (1892).

♂. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 10th January, 1902.

♂ ♀. Little Abaco, 27th & 31st March, 1902.

This bird is by no means common; the specimen procured on Andros was the only one seen. At Little Abaco it was evidently on migration, being quite numerous for about a week, after which no more were seen.

34. AGELÆUS PHÆNICEUS BRYANTI Ridgw.

Agelaius phæniceus bryanti Ridgw.; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed., App. (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 110 (1892).

Agelaius bryanti Ridgw.; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 293 (1900).

3 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 17th & 31st December, 1901, and 28th April, 1902.

5 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 21st, 24th, & 31st December, 1901.

3 ♂. Spanish Wells, Andros, 1st February, 1902.

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 8th May, 1902.

2 ♀. Spanish Wells, Andros, 1st February, 1902.

♂. Great Abaco, 1st April, 1902.

5 ♂. Little Abaco, 25th, 28th, & 31st March, 1902.

♀. „ „ 14th March, 1902.

A most abundant species among the mangroves, generally in small flocks.

This species seems to be distinguished from the true *A. phoeniceus* by having shorter wings and a longer and more slender bill. A large range of variation, however, occurs in both forms, and it is not always easy to determine with certainty to which some individuals belong.

+ 35. *TYRANNUS DOMINICENSIS* (Gmel.).

Tyrannus dominicensis (Gmel.) ; Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 108 (1892) ; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

Tyrannus griseus Vieill. ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 99 (1890) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 513.

♂. Green Cay, near Andros, 29th April, 1902.

A very common summer visitor, arriving about the end of April. It is one of the few Passerine inhabitants of the outlying cays or rocks, however small, so long as they contain a patch of vegetation. During the first fortnight of May it was often met with well out of sight of land.

+ 36. *MYIARCHUS SAGRÆ* (Gundl.).

Muscicapa sagræ Gundl. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. vi. p. 313 (1852).

Myiarchus stolidus, var. *leucayensis* Bryant ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 100 (1890).

Myiarchus sagræ (Gundl.) ; Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 108 (1892) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 513.

Myiarchus leucayensis Bryant ; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

♂ ♂ ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 24th February, 3rd March, 28th February, 1902.

○. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 11th January, 1902.

♂. Fresh Creek, Andros, 5th February, 1902.

♂ ♀. Little Abaco, 30th March, 1902.

A widely distributed species, though hardly common. The nest is placed in a hole of a rotten tree, and is begun about the beginning of April.

† 37. *BLACICUS BAHAMENSIS* (Bryant).

Empidonax bahamensis Bryant, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. vii. p. 109 (1859).

Contopus bahamensis (Bryant); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 101 (1890).

Blacicus bahamensis (Bryant); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 109 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 513; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

2 ♂. Little Abaco, 21st & 30th March, 1902.

A fairly common resident, seldom found away from thick cover.

† 38. *PITANGUS BAHAMENSIS* Bryant.

Pitangus bahamensis Bryant, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. ix. p. 279 (1864); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 102 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 108 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 514; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

4 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 12th & 21st December, 1901, 19th February and 28th April, 1902.

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 1st March.

♂ ♂. Little Abaco, 14th & 26th March.

A fairly abundant and very tame species, generally to be found on the pine-barrens.

† 39. *CHORDEILES MINOR* Cab.

Chordeiles minor Cab. J. f. O. 1856, p. 5; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 106 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 105 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 514; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 6th May, 1902.

A very common summer migrant, arriving about the beginning of May. The males seem to reach the islands a week or more before the females. They begin to pair almost immediately, and I have seen them chasing each other in the full blaze of the midday sun.

† 40. *DORICHA EVELYNÆ* (Bourc.).

Trochilus evelynæ Bourc. P. Z. S. 1847, p. 44.

Doricha evelynæ (Bourc.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 108 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 107 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 514; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

♂. Nassau, New Providence, 3rd March, 1902.

A widely distributed species, abundant in suitable localities, but somewhat local. It is very partial to the tall flowers of the sisal.

+ 41. *SPORADINUS RICCORDI* (Gerv.).

Sporadinus riccordi Gervais, Rev. Mag. Zool. 1835, pls. 41 & 42.

Sporadinus riccordi (Gerv.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 111 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 107 (1892).

Sporadinus bracei Lawr. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. i. p. 50 (1877).

Riccordia æneo-viridis Wm. Palmer and J. H. Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. xv. p. 33 (1902) (Abaco).

♂. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 11th January, 1902.

4 ♂. Little Abaco, 21st March, 1902.

On Andros and Abaco this species greatly outnumbers the foregoing, which is very rarely seen on the latter island. On New Providence it is only known from one mummied specimen, the type of *S. bracei*, and can therefore hardly be considered as occurring there. I have very carefully studied and measured series of these birds from Abaco and Cuba, and fail to see the very smallest reason for separating the Abaco bird. The only points of difference I could detect were: (1) the middle tail-feather in the Abaco birds is slightly (1 mm.) broader, and (2) the tail is of a more coppery bronze; but these distinctions are by no means constant.

+ 42. *CERYLE ALCYON* (Linn.).

Ceryle alcyon (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 115 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 103 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 514.

♂. Nassau, New Providence, 17th December, 1901.

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 15th January, 1902.

A common winter visitor in suitable localities. It is generally found singly and is very shy.

+ 43. *SAUROTHERA BAHAMENSIS* Bryant.

Saurothera bahamensis Bryant, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. ix. p. 280 (1864); Cory, Eds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 116 (1890);

id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 102 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 515; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

4 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 19th & 28th February, 5th March, and 19th April, 1902.

A fairly common inhabitant of the thick bush, more often heard than seen.

+44. *COC CYZUS MINOR MAYNARDI* Ridgw.

Coccyzus maynardi Ridgw. Manual N. A. Birds, p. 274 (1887).

Coccyzus minor maynardi Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed., App. (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 102 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 515; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

○ ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 19th December, 1901, and 6th March, 1902.

A generally distributed, but by no means abundant, species; in the northern islands it is certainly much more conspicuous during the summer months.

+45. *CROTOPHAGA ANI* Linn.

Crotophaga ani Linn.; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 118 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 102 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 515; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 287 (1900).

3 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 19th December and 19th February.

A common and abundant resident throughout the islands.

+46. *DRYOBATES VILLOSUS MAYNARDI* Ridgw.

Dryobates villosus maynardi Ridgw. Man. N. A. Birds, p. 282 (1887); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed., App. (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 104 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 516.

Dryobates maynardi Ridgw.; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 1st March, 1902.

♀. Great Abaco, 1st April, 1902.

♀. Little Abaco, 31st March, 1902.

A somewhat rare species, though apparently widely distributed. The present specimens confirm the remarks in my former paper, that the length of wing, and consequent

general size, is the only tangible characteristic of this race. One of the specimens shows a trace of dark stripes on the breast.

+47. *SPHYRAPICUS VARIUS* (Linn.).

Picus varius Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 176 (1766).

Sphyrapicus varius (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 121 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 104 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 516.

♂, 3 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 4th March, 19th February, and 1st & 7th March, 1902.

A very common winter visitor, especially round Nassau.

+48. *CHRYSOTIS LEUCOCEPHALA* (Linn.).

Psittacus leucocephalus Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 100 (1766).

Chrysotis collaria (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 123 (1890).

Amazona leucocephala (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 101 (1892).

I brought home several specimens of this bird alive. They are now becoming very scarce and are exterminated in most of their former haunts, viz. Abaco and Long Island. A few may possibly still be found on Inagua, but I only know of their existence positively on an island the name of which I think it inadvisable to divulge.

+49. *STRIX FLAMMEA PRATINCOLA* Bp.

Strix pratincola Bp. List, p. 7 (1838).

Strix flammea, var. *pratincola* Bp.; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 125 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 100 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 516.

Strix pratincola Bp.; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 287 (1900).

One specimen. Hope Town, Abaco, 30th December, 1901.

This Owl is by no means common, and is hardly known by the inhabitants.

+50. *SPEOTYTO CUNICULARIA CAVICOLA* Bangs.

Speotyto cunicularia cavicola Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 287 (1900).

Speotyto cunicularia, var. *floridana* Ridgw.; Cory, Bds.

Bah. 2nd ed. p. 126 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 100 (1892).

Speotyto bahamensis Maynard (nec Cory), App. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. (29th Nov., 1899); Allen, Auk, xvii. p. 187 (1900).

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 7th March, 1902.

By no means uncommon, but not often seen. I have had no opportunity of comparing this specimen with those from Florida, and thus confirming Mr. Bangs's diagnosis, but, as it comes from the same locality as the type, I include it under its new name. Its measurements are as follows:—Wing 158 mm., tail 76, tarsus 45, middle toe (s. u.) 22, depth of bill 14.

[CIRCUS HUDSONICUS (Linn.).

I saw a Hawk at Spanish Wells, Andros, on the 22nd January, which I believe to have been of this species.]

[FALCO SPARVERIUS (Linn.).

Occasionally seen during the winter, but not very common.]

†51. BUTEO BOREALIS UMBRINUS Bangs.

Buteo borealis umbrinus Bangs, Proc. N. Engl. Zool. Club, vol. ii. p. 67 (1901).

Buteo borealis (Gm.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 131 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 99 (1892).

♂ ♀. Little Abaco, 26th March, 1902.

2 eggs. " " "

The Bahaman bird is apparently identical with the Floridan form lately described by Mr. Bangs. The male differs from the female in the purer white of the chest, the dark band across the breast is less marked, and the feathers on the thighs are pure white, the rusty bars being entirely absent; the ferruginous on the sides and back of the neck is also much brighter. It is rather larger, the wing measuring 15 inches as against 14 in the female.

A nest of this bird was placed about twenty feet from the ground near the top of a pine-tree; the foundation was made of coarse twigs, and it was neatly lined with green pine-needles. The eggs, two in number, were elliptical in shape and dull

bluish white in colour—on one there were no markings whatever, but on the other there were a few irregular smudges of brown.

Measurements: 56×47 mm.

My female agrees exactly with the description of the type, and therefore I have placed it under its new name. I can, however, see no difference between this and specimens from the Eastern States; but the series of the southern specimens being small, it is impossible to be quite certain.

+52. *PANDION CAROLINENSIS* (Gmel.).

Pandion haliaëtus (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 131 (1890).

Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis (Gmel.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 99 (1892).

♀ ad. Spanish Wells, Andros, 2nd February, 1902.

♂ ad. „ „ 22nd February, 1902.

♂ imm. „ „ 3rd March, 1902.

♂ imm. Grassy Creek, Andros, 9th May, 1902.

When perfectly adult these birds are of a uniform brown on the back and wing-coverts. The head is nearly pure white, only a very few of the feathers having dark brown shafts. In the young in its first plumage all the feathers of the back have broad pale yellow margins, while a large proportion of the feathers of the head have black shafts. The feathers on the back of the crown and nape are deeply tinged with rufous, which colour extends as a slightly lighter tint to the throat. A bird shot in May has the back nearly pure brown, while the light edgings to the wing-coverts shew a considerable amount of wear. A specimen alive in captivity, which was taken from the nest on the 31st of January, and was full-fledged about three weeks later, began to moult at the end of July, and had by November assumed the pure brown back, the wing-coverts shewing considerably less white than before, the tail and flight-feathers were also moulted.

I met with two nests of this species, both of which were huge structures placed on the top of small mangrove-clumps some fifteen to twenty feet from the ground. I saw young birds on the wing with their parents at the end of January,

so that incubation must begin about the latter end of November. The birds are by no means common in the northern islands, but are chiefly to be found near the broad lagoons, where their principal food is a fish known as "Bone Fish."

+53. *CATHARTES AURA* (Linn.).

Cathartes aura (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 134 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 98 (1892).

♂. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 10th January, 1902.

♂. Little Abaco, 2nd April, 1902.

This bird was nowhere abundant and was met with only on Andros and Abaco. It is very strange that it should never be found on New Providence, which is only twenty miles from Andros.

+54. *COLUMBA LEUCOCEPHALA* Linn.

Columba leucocephala Linn.; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 137 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 96 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 516.

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 3rd March, 1902.

♂. Washerwoman Cay, Andros, 1st May, 1902.

A resident, not very numerous during the winter. It breeds in large numbers on some of the outlying cays, flying ten or twenty miles to the mainland for its food. The breeding-season is late, not commencing till June.

+55. *ZENAIDURA MACRURA* (Linn.).

Zenaida macroura (Linn.); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 286 (1900).

Zenaidura macroura (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 97 (1892).

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 19th April, 1902.

Until recently this species had not been recorded from the Bahamas. It is known, however, to the natives under the name of "Turtle Dove." The above specimen was shot off the nest, which contained two fresh eggs. Several others were seen and heard on Little Exuma and Andros. On the former island there seemed to be quite a flock on the 22nd of April, possibly migrating.

—56. COLUMBIGALLINA PASSERINA (Linn.).

Chamaepelia bahamensis Maynard, Am. Ex. & Mart (15th January, 1887).

Chamaepelia passerina (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 139 & App. (1890).

Columbigallina passerina (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 97 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 517.

Columbigallina bahamensis (Maynard); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 286 (1900).

3 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, December 1901 and February 1902.

5 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, December 1901, January and February 1902.

2 ♂, ♀. Little Abaco, 26th March, 1902.

One of the most abundant species, appearing to breed all the year round. The nest is sometimes on the ground, more often a few feet up a tree. I can find no characters sufficient to warrant a special name being applied to the Bahaman bird. Like the White-headed Pigeon, it is frequently found on outlying rocks and cays some miles from the mainland.

—57. ORTYX BAHAMENSIS (Maynard).

Colinus bahamensis Maynard, App. to Cat. Bds. W. Ind. (1899); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 286 (1900).

Ortyx virginianus (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 142 (1890).

Colinus virginianus (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 96 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 517.

♂ ad. Nassau, New Providence, 15th April, 1902.

I have provisionally placed this species under the name given to it by Mr. Maynard, but have not compared it with Floridan or other specimens, and am not therefore able to vouch for its distinctness or the reverse. I brought home three living specimens, a pair of which bred last September, but I was unable to rear the young. Incubation lasted twenty-five days. On New Providence they are fairly common in the pine-barrens, but very difficult to shoot on

the wing, owing to the trees, and it is almost impossible to flush them a second time.

+ 58. *SQUATAROLA HELVETICA* (Linn.).

Squatarola helvetica (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 144 (1890); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 517.

Charadrius squaterola (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 94 (1892).

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 13th January, 1902.

○. Spanish Wells, Andros, 2nd February, 1902.

♂. Green Cay, near Andros, 29th April, 1902.

Fairly common throughout the winter in suitable spots near the sea, but hardly ever wandering inland.

+ 59. *ÆGIALITIS VOCIFERA* (Linn.).

Ægialitis vocifera (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 145 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 95 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 518.

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 4th January, 1902.

♀. Little Abaco, 21st March, 1902.

Fairly common in winter on open and cultivated land, seldom seen after the beginning of March.

+ 60. *ÆGIALITIS WILSONIA* (Ord).

Ægialitis wilsonia (Ord); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 147 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 95 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 518; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 285 (1900).

2 ♂, ♀. Grassy Creek, Andros, 17th January, 1902.

♂. Little Abaco, 21st March, 1902.

A very common resident, breeding abundantly on the lagoons of Andros. Incubation commences about the beginning of May; I found three eggs a few feet from high-water mark on the 9th of that month. There was no attempt at a nest beyond a slight hollow scraped in the sand.

+ 61. *ÆGIALITIS SEMIPALMATA* (Bp.).

Ægialitis semipalmata (Bp.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 148 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 95 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 518; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 286 (1900).

♀. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 10th January, 1902.

♂ ♀. Green Cay, near Andros, 29th April, 1902.

By no means numerous, but generally distributed along the sea-shore.

+ 62. *HÆMATOPUS PALLIATUS* Temm.

Hematopus palliatus Temm. Man. d'Orn. ii. p. 532 (1820); Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 150 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Birds, p. 95 (1892).

Hematopus prattii Maynard, App. to Cat. Bds. W. Ind. (1899); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 284 (1900).

2 ♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 5th & 11th May, 1902.

Although shot at Andros during the breeding-season, I am unable to distinguish these specimens from other Atlantic coast and W. Indian examples, which seem to vary considerably in the size and length of the bill. Whether *H. prattii* of Maynard is or is not a good species I cannot say, but the common form is found on Andros during the summer.

+ 63. *STREPSILAS INTERPRES* (Linn.).

Tringa interpres Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 148 (1758).

Strepsilas interpres (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 151 (1890).

Arenaria interpres (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. I. Bds. p. 95 (1892).

♂. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 10th January, 1902.

2 ♂, 2 ♀. Grassy Creek, 16th January, 1902.

♀. Little Abaco, 30th March, 1902.

♂ ♀. Green Cay, near Andros, 29th April, 1902.

A very common species in suitable places; specimens at the end of April had just completed their change to summer plumage.

+ 64. *HIMANTOPUS MEXICANUS* Müll.

Himantopus nigricollis Vieill.; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 153 (1890).

Himantopus mexicanus (Müll.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 92 (1892).

♂ ♀. Green Cay, near Andros, 30th April, 1902.

This was the only place where these birds were met with. Some eight or nine pairs were about to breed on the shores of a

small inland pool on the Cay. They appear, unless disturbed, to keep very quiet and to confine themselves to the pool, for we did not find them the first day that we landed, and as the island was barely a mile and a half in circumference we could hardly have missed them had they left the pond. They were just about to breed, a fully shelled and pigmented egg being obtained from the female. As soon as we approached they became very noisy and eventually left the pond, but kept on returning at frequent intervals.

† 65. *GALLINAGO DELICATA* (Ord).

Gallinago wilsoni (Temm.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 156 (1890).

Gallinago delicata (Ord); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 92 (1892).

♀. Nassau, Bahamas, 24th December, 1901.

A tolerably common winter visitor in suitable spots, but by no means numerous. It is rather local in its distribution and unless its favourite swamps be visited it is but seldom seen. It is more partial to damp spots situated amongst palmettos and bushes than to large stretches of open swamp.

66. *MACRORHAMPHUS GRISEUS* (Gm.).

Macrorhamphus griseus (Gm.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 157 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 92 (1892).

4 ♀. Spanish Wells, Andros, 21st January, 1902.

♀. Grassy Creek, Andros, 10th May, 1902.

A rather scarce winter visitor, generally found in small flocks. In full breeding-dress it looks, at a distance, very much like a Knot. I once met with a flock of these birds in one of the gardens in the town; they were very tame and hungry, having evidently just arrived. The May individual was in full breeding-dress and very fat.

67. *EREUNETES PUSILLUS* (Linn.).

Ereunetes pusillus (Linn.); Cory, Cat. Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 157 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 93 (1892); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 286 (1900).

♂ ad. Hog Island, off New Providence, 27th April, 1902.

This is the only occasion on which I met with this species:

it may have been overlooked, owing to its resemblance to the Little Stint, but I am inclined to think that it only visits the northern islands on migration.

68. *TRINGA MINUTILLA* Vieill.

Tringa minutilla Vieill. Nouv. Dict. xxxiv. p. 452 (1819); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 158 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 93 (1892); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 286 (1900).

2 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 17th December, 1901.

♀. " " 4th March, 1902.

♀. Hog Island, New Providence, 27th April, 1902.

2 ♀. Grassy Creek, Andros, 17th January, 1902.

A very common winter visitor and excessively tame, allowing an approach to within two or three feet, and if disturbed merely running away for a few yards.

69. *CALIDRIS ARENARIA* (Linn.).

Calidris arenaria (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 160 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 93 (1892).

♀. Grassy Creek, Andros, 17th January, 1902.

A small flock was seen on two occasions at Andros, the only place where this species was met with.

70. *SYMPHEMIA SEMIPALMATA* (Gm.).

Totanus semipalmatus (Gm.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 160 (1890); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 518.

Symphemia semipalmata (Gm.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 94 (1892); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 286 (1900).

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 17th January, 1902.

♂ ♀. " " 5th May, 1902.

These birds are not very common during the winter and, when seen, are generally very wild. On my second visit to Grassy Creek in May they were very abundant and preparing to breed, and some of them had, I fancy, begun to sit. They are known locally as "Duck Snipe."

71. *TOTANUS MELANOLEUCUS* Gm.

Totanus melanoleucus (Gm.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 161 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 93 (1892).

3 specs. Grassy Creek, Andros, 15th January, 1902.

♀. Fresh Creek, Andros, 5th February, 1902.

Although this bird was met with on several occasions, it can by no means be considered a common winter visitor.

72. *TOTANUS FLAVIPES* Gm.

Totanus flavipes (Gm.) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 162 (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 93 (1892).

2 ♀. Fresh water, Andros, 25th & 27th January, 1902.

A very scarce visitor ; all those seen were observed near the fresh-water lake in the centre of Andros, some twenty miles from the sea.

73. *ACTITIS MACULARIA* (Linn.).

Tringoides macularius (Linn.) ; Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 162 (1890) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 519.

Actitis macularia (Linn.) ; Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 94 (1892).

♀. Little Abaco, 21st March, 1902.

2 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 27th April, 1902.

This species did not make its appearance till towards the end of March. I believe that individuals are to be found throughout the summer, but the note in my previous paper recording them as common throughout the year was a mistake, as on neither trip did I ever meet with them in winter.

†74. *ARDEA HERODIAS* Linn.

Ardea herodias Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 237 (1766) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 166 (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 89 (1892) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 519.

♀ imm. Grassy Creek, Andros, 10th May, 1902.

This bird is commonly to be met with throughout the more secluded parts of the islands, where it is known under the name of "Arsnicker." It is very shy and almost impossible to approach. Most of the birds seen were immature.

[*ARDEA EGRETTE* Gm.

Whilst sailing down Middle Bight, Andros, on the 2nd of February, I saw a large white Heron, which I have little doubt belonged to this species. It was excessively wild and did not allow a close approach.]

+75. *ARDEA TRICOLOR RUFICOLLIS* (Gosse).

Egretta ruficollis Gosse, Bds. Jam. p. 38 (1847).

Ardea leucogastra, var. *leucopymna* } Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed.

Ardea cyanirostris } p. 168 & App. (1890).

Ardea tricolor ruficollis (Gosse); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 89 (1892).

♂ imm. Grassy Creek, Andros, 17th January, 1902.

♂ ♀ ad., ♀ imm. Spanish Wells, Andros, 22nd January, 1902.

2 ♂ ad. Fresh water, Andros, 28th January, 1902.

♂ ad. Nassau, New Providence, 29th April, 1902.

♀ ad. Grassy Creek, Andros, 4th May, 1902.

A very abundant species; examples taken at the end of April were in full breeding-plumage with deep blue beaks. They were very tame, and generally to be found in small flocks round the large clumps of mangroves. In spring they had all paired and did not appear to be gregarious. One nest contained a single egg on the 17th of May.

+76. *ARDEA RUFÆ* Bodd.

Ardea rufa Bodd. Tabl. Pl. Enl. p. 54 (1783); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 170 (1890).

Herodias pealii Brewer, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. vii. p. 308 (1860).

Ardea rufescens Gmel.; Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 89 (1892).

A. *Blue Form.*

♀ ad. Grassy Creek, Andros, 15th January, 1902.

♂ ♀ ad. Wide opening, Andros, 24th January, 1902.

♂ imm. " " " "

♀ ad. Fresh Creek, Andros, 5th February, 1902.

B. *White Form.*

♂ ♀ ad. Grassy Creek, Andros, 14th January, 1902.

♀ ad. " " 15th January, 1902 (shot from nest).

♂ ♂ imm. Grassy Creek, Andros, 13th January, 1902.

Apparently this species is dimorphic; but, so far as my experience went, I never met with any intermediate specimens,

and those of the white form shew no traces of blue in any part of their plumage, thereby contrasting sharply with the succeeding species, in which all the young individuals shew traces of the blue adult plumage, especially towards the tips of the outer primaries. These remarks apply to the specimens in the British Museum as well.

In January I found three nests in which the parents were all of the white form, and in May one nest in which both the parents belonged to the blue; but I believe that instances of the two forms breeding together are not unknown, though I should imagine this to be the exception rather than the rule.

Although both forms were found commonly at Andros, in some localities the white greatly predominated, and in other places almost every bird met with belonged to the blue form.

Should they be considered distinct, the name of the white form is *A. pealii*.

+77. *ARDEA CÆRULEA* Linn.

Ardea cærulea Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 143 (1758); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 171 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 90 (1892).

Ardea rufa Bodd.; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 519.

♀ imm. Fresh Creek, Andros, 5th February, 1902.

This bird must be local in distribution, as I saw but one specimen; it used to be common near Nassau, but the swamp where numbers formerly were seen is now nearly dry. My specimen shews traces of blue on the head, neck, and wings.

+78. *ARDEA BAHAMENSIS* Brewster.

Ardea bahamensis Brewster, Auk, v. p. 83 (1888); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 90 (1892); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 287 (1900).

Ardea virescens Linn.; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 171 (1890); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 519.

3 ♂ imm. Nassau, New Providence, 19th December, 1901.

♀ ad. Nassau, New Providence, 5th March, 1902.

2 ♀ ad. Spanish Wells, Andros, 23rd January, 1902.

2 ♀ ad. Grassy Creek, Andros, 10th May, 1902.

♂ imm. „ „ 15th January, 1902.

♂ ad. Wide Opening, Andros, 25th January, 1902.

♂ ad. Green Cay, near Andros, 20th April, 1902.

♂ ad. Little Abaco, 14th March, 1902.

A very common and numerous resident, the Bahaman form being quite distinct from that of the mainland and Cuba. The sexes are alike, and in the breeding-season the naked skin in front of the eye, which is yellow at other times, becomes a deep blue as in *A. tricolor*. Young birds apparently moult in early spring, viz. March and April, at the same time that the adults assume their brighter colours. Incubation begins towards the end of April; the nest, composed entirely of sticks, is placed low down in small mangrove-bushes. This species does not breed in colonies. The eggs are very pale blue and measure 40×29 mm.

79. NYCTICORAX VIOLACEUS (Linn.).

Nyctiardea violacea (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 173 (1890).

Nycticorax violaceus (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 90 (1890); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 519.

♀ ad., ♀ imm. Spanish Wells, Andros, 21st January, 1902.

♂ ad. Grassy Creek, Andros, 15th January, 1902.

♂ ♀ ♀ ad. „ „ 10th May, 1902.

♂ ♀ imm. Green Cay, near Andros, 30th April, 1902.

♂ ad. Hog Cay, off Gt. Abaco, 28th March, 1902.

♀ ad. Little Abaco, 29th March, 1902.

A very numerous resident. The females appear to be slightly darker than the males, and some shew traces of yellowish on the throat. Breeding commences soon after the beginning of April, although eggs do not seem to be laid till late in May. When near the nest these birds are stupidly tame, and one even allowed me to take hold of it through the thick bush in which the nest was placed. I am inclined to think that they return yearly to the same

nest, as the foundations of some that were new on the top seemed rather weather-worn. This is much more of a shore-bird than the other species of Heron and may often be found on bare rocks some miles out at sea.

†80. *NYCTICORAX NÆVIUS* (Bodd.).

Nycticorax nycticorax nævius (Bodd.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 90 (1892).

♂ imm. Lees River, Andros, 28th January, 1902.

So far as I am aware, this is the first record of this species in the Bahamas, to which it is evidently only an occasional straggler. One more example was seen near the same place, but both were very wild, and it was only with difficulty that the present specimen was secured for identification.

†81. *BOTAURUS LENTIGINOSUS* (Mont.).

Ardea lentiginosus Mont. Orn. Dict. Suppl. (1813).

♂. Nassau, New Providence, 28th December, 1901.

♂. " " January, 1902.

♀. " " 6th March, 1902.

I can find no previous record of this species in the Bahamas, though it is probably a regular winter migrant, which has been overlooked, as it does not rise unless nearly trodden on.

†82. *ARDETTA EXILIS* (Gmel.).

Ardetta exilis (Gmel.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 174 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 89 (1892).

♀ ad. Nassau, New Providence, 21st February, 1902.

Whether this bird is scarce or escapes notice by its skulking habits, I cannot say. Only one specimen was seen.

†83. *RALLUS CORYI* Mayn.

Rallus coryi Maynard, Am. Exch. & Mart, Boston (Jan. 15th, 1887); id. op. cit. (Feb. 5th, 1887); Cory, Bds. W. Ind. p. 254 (1889); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 91 (1892).

♂. Spanish Wells, Andros, 2nd February, 1902.

The tracks of many Rails were seen in the soft marl at Andros, but I could not say whether they were made by the present species or not.

I have carefully compared this specimen with a large series of West Indian Rails in the British Museum, from which it is very distinct, being much paler and more ashy grey.

+ 84. PORZANA CAROLINA (Linn.).

Rallus carolinus Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 363 (1763).

Porzana carolina (Linn.) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 176 (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 91 (1892).

3 ♂. Nassau, Bahamas, 14th & 30th December, 1901,
and 3rd March, 1902.

♂. Little Abaco, 1st April, 1902.

Not uncommon during the winter in suitable localities.

85. GALLINULA GALEATA (Licht.).

Gallinula galeata (Licht.) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 177 (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 91 (1892).

♂. Nassau, New Providence, 14th April, 1902.

This bird is probably more common than it appears to be, as it is well known to the natives by the name of "Red-headed Coot." Personally I only met with it on one occasion, when it ran through the mangroves in front of me, but I could not induce it to take to the wing.

+ 86. PORPHYRIOLOA MARTINICA (Linn.).

Porphyrio martinica (Linn.) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 178 (1890).

Ionornis martinica (Linn.) ; Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 91 (1892).

♂ ad. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 16th December, 1901.

I never personally met with this species, which is evidently a very scarce winter visitor.

87. FULICA AMERICANA Gmel.

Fulica americana Gmel. Syst. Nat. i. p. 704 (1788) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 178 (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 91 (1892).

♂ ad. Nassau, New Providence, 17th December, 1901.

A very abundant resident, to be found on all the inland lagoons, the numbers being greatly augmented every winter. They are not easily driven away from any lake on which they

have settled, and many are shot every winter by parties walking up and down a small lake, the birds merely flying from end to end, while the Ducks depart after the first shot.

†88. PHÆNICOPTERUS RUBER Linn.

Phænicopterus ruber Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 139 (1758); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 180 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 88 (1892).

♂ ♀ ♀ ad. Turner Sound, Andros, 25th January, 1902.

♀ ad. Grassy Creek, Andros, 16th May, 1902.

Although by no means numerous and very local, this species continues to be found in some numbers on Inagua and Andros. I could not ascertain for certain whether it still exists at Abaco, but the balance of evidence is in favour of the fact. I visited the breeding-places at Andros, but the birds had not begun to nest properly; there were, by calculation, 1500 nests occupied in one colony in 1898. And we also calculated that we must have seen from 1500 to 2000 birds on one day in the various flocks we came across. The natives take toll of the young birds in July, and I was told that they capture the adults in August, when they are moulting their primaries and are incapable of flight; but I cannot vouch for the truth of this last statement.

The nests, which are placed in close proximity to each other, are from 12 to 18 inches in height and 9 inches across at the top—slightly more at their bases. They are built at the edge of the water on the soft mud, which is scooped up from round their bases, and when completed weigh between 50 and 60 pounds.

+89. DENDROCYCNA ARBOREA (Linn.).

Anas arborea Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 207 (1766).

Dendrocygna arborea (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. p. 183 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 87 (1892).

♂ ♂ ♀ ♀. Fresh water, Andros, 28th January, 1902.

This Duck cannot be called very numerous, but it was often seen along the west coast of Andros, generally in small parties of from six to ten.

+ 90. *MARECA AMERICANA* (Gmel.).

Anas americana Gmel. Syst. Nat. ii. p. 526 (1788).

♂ ♂ ♀. Spanish Wells, Andros, 22nd January, 1902.

This species, which has not hitherto been recorded from these islands, was only met with on one occasion. The birds were frequenting a small inland pond entirely surrounded by high mangroves and covered at the bottom with weed, a very unusual thing in the ponds of these islands.

+ 91. *DAFILA BAHAMENSIS* (Linn.).

Anas bahamensis Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 199 (1766).

Dafila bahamensis (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 185 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 86 (1892).

♂ ♀. Spanish Wells, Andros, 22nd January, 1902.

♂ ♂ ♂ ♀. Wide Opening, Andros, 24th January, 1902.

♂. Fresh water, Andros, 28th January, 1902.

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 12th May, 1902.

A very numerous species in suitable localities, large flocks of one hundred or more being generally found near the large and tall mangrove islands standing in the middle of the lagoons. The orange patch at the base of the bill varies greatly in colour.

+ 92. *QUERQUEDULA DISCORS* (Linn.).

Querquedula discors (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 186 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 86 (1892).

♀. Fresh water, Andros, 27th January, 1902.

This solitary individual was the only example of the species met with; it does not appear to be common.

+ 93. *FULIGULA AFFINIS* Eyton.

Fuligula affinis Eyton, Mon. Anat. p. 157 (1838); Cory, Eds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 187 (1890).

Aythya affinis (Eyton); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 87 (1892).

♂ ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 17th December, 1901.

♀. Fresh water, Andros, 28th January, 1902.

The commonest Duck of the islands, enormous flocks

congregating on the lakes and lagoons, especially after a storm. They come in November and are almost all gone by March.

[PELECANUS FUSCUS Linn.

Although I procured no specimens of this bird, it was frequently seen flying singly along the west coast of Andros and at Abaco. I tried in vain to discover a breeding-station at Andros, and was taken to several supposed sites, but I fancy that one is to be found on the N.W. coast.]

+ 94. PHALACROCORAX FLORIDANUS Aud.

Phalacrocorax floridanus Aud. Orn. Biogr. iii. p. 387 (1837).

Graculus dilophus, var. *floridanus* (Aud.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 198 (1890).

Phalacrocorax dilophus floridanus Aud.; Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 85 (1892).

♂. Wide Opening, Andros, 31st January, 1902.

This species is not common, but was occasionally seen along the west coast of Andros. I visited a colony in one of the channels that intersect the island; there were eight or ten pairs of birds and nests to correspond, but either they had not begun to lay (on the 2nd of February) or their nests had been robbed by passing spongers.

95. TACHYPETES AQUILUS (Linn.).

Pelecanus aquilus Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 133 (1758).

Tachypetes aquilus (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 200 (1890).

Fregata aquila (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 85 (1892).

♂ ad. Little Abaco, 23rd March, 1902.

♂ ♂ imm. „ 30th March, 1902.

Although frequently seen at sea, these birds are generally well out of shot. The specimens that I secured were got as they came down to a freshwater pond to bathe. They arrived nearly every morning in small parties of from six to ten and splashed into the water like Swallows, never settling, but rising again and in about three or four minutes going off to sea.

In May they visit the Tern-colonies and commit great havoc among the eggs.

[*PHAËTHON FLAVIROSTRIS*.

Not often seen, and generally well out at sea when observed.]

96. *LARUS ATRICILLA* (Linn.).

Larus atricilla Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 136 (1758); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 208 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 82 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 519.

♂. Washerwoman Cays, Andros, 10th May, 1902.

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 12th May, 1902.

A fairly common summer-visitor, appearing about the latter half of April. I came across a pair, which were evidently breeding, some ten miles from the sea at Andros, but I had no time to search for the nest.

97. *STERNA ANGLICA* Montagu.

Sterna anglica Montagu, Orn. Dict. Suppl. (1813); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 209 (1890).

Geochelidon nilotica (Hasselq.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 82 (1892).

♂ ♀ ♀. Grassy Creek, Andros, 5th, 7th, & 11th May, 1902.

At the time of my visit to Grassy Creek in May these birds were numerous, and evidently preparing to nest; but, judging by those shot, I do not think that they had begun to lay.

98. *STERNA MAXIMA* Bodd.

Sterna maxima Bodd. Tabl. Pl. Enl. p. 58 (1783); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 82 (1892).

Sterna regia Gambel; Cory, Bds. Bah. p. 210 (1890).

♂ ♂ ♀. Washerwoman Cays, Andros, 1st May, 1902.

♂ ♂ ♀ ♀. Grassy Creek, Andros, 7th May, 1902.

This fine Tern was by no means rare on the cays, being generally seen in pairs. They showed no signs of nesting.

99. *STERNA CANTIACA* (Gmel.).

Sterna cantiaca Gmel.; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 211 (1890).

Sterna sandvicensis aculeifluida (Cabot); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 82 (1892).

4 ♂, 3 ♀. Washerwoman Cays, Andros, 1st May, 1902.

The Sandwich Tern was numerous round the cays on our first arrival, but by the middle of May they had all departed, except about two pairs, which probably intended to breed.

100. *STERNA ANTILLARUM* (Less.).

Sterna superciliaris Vieill.; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 213 (1890).

Sterna antillarum (Less.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 83 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 520.

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 6th May, 1902.

Seen in single pairs on several occasions, but rare compared with the numbers of the other species of Terns.

+101. *STERNA FULIGINOSA* Gmel.

Sterna fuliginosa Gmel. Syst. Nat. i. p. 605 (1788); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 214 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 83 (1892).

2 ♂, 3 ♀. Washerwoman Cays, Andros, 1st May, 1902.

Nesting in thousands on the cays. Incubation commences about the 15th of May, a fortnight later than the Noddies. Each bird lays a single egg.

+102. *STERNA ANÆSTHETA* Scop.

Sterna anæstæta Scop.; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 215 (1890).

Sterna anæthetus Scop.; Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 83 (1892); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 284 (1900).

5 ♂, 2 ♀. Washerwoman Cays, Andros, 3rd May, 1902.

Breeds in considerable numbers, but is very much scarcer than either the Noddy or the Sooty.

With a little practice this species can easily be distinguished on the wing by its smaller size and greyish back; its cry is also very distinct.

The single egg is always placed under an overhanging ledge of rock, generally near the edge of the sea; but I took

quite a number of eggs deep down in holes similar to those occupied by the Dusky Shearwater.

†103. *ANOUS STOLIDUS* Linn.

Anous stolidus (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 216 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 83 (1892).

2 ♂, 5 ♀. Washerwoman Cays, Andros, 1st May, 1902.

The most abundant of all the Terns. Incubation begins early in May, when the eggs are laid indiscriminately under bushes on the bare rock or on nests built on the bushes, the structures, which are exposed, being much disturbed by Men-of-War Birds. The parents are very tame, and in many cases allow themselves to be lifted off their eggs.

†104. *PUFFINUS AUDUBONI* Finsch.

Puffinus auduboni Finsch, P. Z. S. 1872, p. 111; Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 83 (1892).

Puffinus obscurus Gmel.; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 219 (1890).

9 ♂, 4 ♀. Washerwoman Cays, Andros, 3rd May, 1902.
8 young.

This bird was extremely common on the cays, and at the beginning of May the young were in most cases just hatched, though several fresh eggs were procured. I never saw the birds outside of their holes, nor could I distinguish their cries at night from those of the Sooties. Incubation is carried on by both sexes, and before the egg is laid both birds occupy the same hole. The parent apparently does not brood the young, but merely sits beside it during the first day or two of its existence, after which it is left alone during the daytime.